

## 6.1.1 - FACTORS OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Use what you have learned from Chapter 18 to answer the questions below about the six Factors of the Industrial Revolution.

***Factor 1: How did government support businesses and what role did that play in their success? When businesses made profits, what were they likely to do?***

The government gave land grants and subsidies to Railroads, businesses. The land that the railroads had greatly increased so they could lay more tracks down wherever the government gave them land. So by the end railroad had over 180 million acres, When businesses made profits they probably bought more land for there business to expand.

***Factor 2: How did businesses reorganize to make themselves more successful and how did that change some industries? Why did laborers organize and how did they pursue their needs?***

Many businesses became corporations, and corporations, unlike businesses, sold stock, or shares. Seeing as stockholders received a share of the profits, more people wanted to support the corporations than the businesses. However, businesses were smaller, so the bosses and employees had a better relationship with each other. For example, if someone in a business told the boss that his family was ill, the boss would most likely let that employee miss a day or two of work to take care of his family. But in a corporation, if an employee asked for this, the boss wouldn't let that employee leave. A benefit corporations had that businesses didn't was the fact that banks lent massive quantities of capital to corporations. Because of these loans, American industry grew faster than it ever could before.

***Factor 3: How did the size of the United States promote industrial growth? How might it have hindered growth and how did Americans overcome the challenges of physical size? What resources did the U.S. have as a result of its size?***

The size of the United States promoted industrial growth by the amount of trade, and resources.

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***Factor 4: What motivated immigrants to come to the U.S. and what did they find when they arrived? What kind of work did they pursue? Within the U.S., where did people move to and why?***

*In European countries, farmland was shrinking and America was both significant in farmland and agricultural activities as well as being strong industrially. Some also sought religion freedom, such as the Jewish and Russians from violent attacks placed on them. Political unrest caused many to flee their native homelands as well. When immigrants arrived, they found many jobs and new opportunities waiting for them. There were also a lot of different languages being spoken throughout one neighborhood. There were jobs and new opportunities for each and every ethnicity and many factories accepted anybody. This is why big cities were often looked upon as the place to be because of all the industrial growth. The farmers were the only immigrants that really preferred and found the country land to be a necessity. There were few anarchists with exceptions of the KKK (Ku Klux Klan), but for the most part, many immigrants found America to be much better than their homeland country.*

***Factor 5: Look up the terms “oil baron” and “steel baron”. How do these terms apply to Carnegie and Rockefeller? What did they do differently than others in their respective industries? How might “Laissez-faire” policies have helped?***

**#5** (The terms "oil baron" and "steel baron" are magnates who are wealthy off of something, and in this case it is steel and oil. Carnegie was a magnate in the steel industry, while Rockefeller was a magnate in the oil industry. Since both of these men were magnates with the steel and oil, they were also influential to the country of America. What they did differently is that they bought other companies, and all the industries benefited from their decisions. The Government let the companies be in the 1800's, they told them to basically role with it, because it is going to make the United States better.)

**Factor 6: What role did technology play in increasing industrial growth? Be specific with examples.**

**#6** ( They made elevated trains carried passengers over crowded streets. 1887 was the first year that they made the first electric streetcar system and it opened in Richmond, Virginia. And ten year's later, the first electric subway began running in the streets of Boston. As the cities grew so did the elevated trains and electric subway began to go though all the cities so they could get to place's faster and safer. They also had to have fuel stop for the cars. So they start to make them all over the states. They are making it easy to make shoes and other things. Like they phone and it cut shipping in half for they people they you are trying to talk to and it made it easier to save money for a car or a house to move in to so you don't have a closer person living next to you.)